

A Young Formosa.

A Drunkard and a Mother at Fifteen Years of Age.

[From the New Orleans Times, 28th ult.]

Wandering into the Central Station about midnight Tuesday, the writer found a new victim on the lengthened roll of depravity, who, under happier auspices, might have deserved a better fate. A voice rising high in the drunken ribaldry, sound of younger, fresher, perhaps purer, than the maddening accents of its companion; and the figure stretched on a rough wooden bunk, was frailer and more rounded than the bloated forms of its fellow culprits. There was a face whose oval indicated a certain degree of respectability, an eye and brow denoting intelligence, a stock of brown hair, a disordered maroon dress, a mingled childlikeness and recklessness of manner, a ghastly blending of innocence, ignorance, and depravity—told the story who had erred young, and erred deeply.

ness, the name of the offender was Louisa Antonio, and she had reached this grade of downward macabreism, after two months of confinement in the gaol, the age of fifteen. As inebriated women cannot appear at their best—whether laid up in the arm, carted in on wheelbarrows, or borne along bodily by the police—they seldom do else than disgust, and in hardened cases scarcely succeed in attracting the attention of the public to watch a young girl, who, in the person of a pale, thin, and inexperienced girl, might have been the sensation of drunkenness, with mind enough to realize her shame, and too unskilled in the world's ways and wickedness to conceal it, it was a sight to sicken the heart of a stone. To watch the ghastly assemblage of the gaol, to perceive how miserably the human mind is degraded, to hear the outbursts of passionate weeping, the childish complaints at her wretchedness; to know that all the infamy, all the horror, all the earthly damnation and annihilation that could possibly be heaped on the shoulders of filty, weighed down, and degraded creatures, could not bloom, would have frozen the heart of a fiend himself. Her story is soon told.

aunt who beat her, a life of shame in the next street, and the door wide open—Josephine Ray, the negro Charon on this roaring river of iniquity—occasionally boxed her ears, but she gave her a room, and treated her as she thought a woman should be treated. Youth and inexperience

Ray very well understood. In the brief career there were many to see and appreciate her charms, and at length—God help us that it should be so—there was one to stir that sinful, misguided soul with the unhallowed joys of maternity. Dismayed at the thought, utterly horror-stricken at her own recklessness, she followed the

and drank. The policeman of the beat is a sober man, who does his duty. He locks up women in silks and women in rags; he locked her up. There was an arraignment before Recorder Baker yesterday and she was permitted to return for a night to her shame, and appear again to-day. We have

ment give fancy fairs. There are many demands on one and all for money and supplies. Which of the benevolent will step forward and, to use their own technicality, "snatch this brand from the flames?"

Horrible Crime Perpetrated by Boys,

We have heard of an act perpetrated on the 20th instant, near this borough, which surpasses in cool ferocity and fiendishness anything that ever took place in this county. It seems that on that day, three boys belonging to this borough or Mt. Carbon, it is not yet definitely known, went out on

sons, until they reached a point about a mile beyond hillside. About a quarter of a mile from the house of a laborer, named Hornickel, several children were playing, among them his son Frederick, between 11 and 12 years of age. The boys whom they reached this spot built a fire, seized and dragged Frederick to it and, most

until he was actually roasted. Then they fled. When found the injured boy was in a terrible condition, and it is feared that he is burned internally by inhaling the flames. He has not been able to talk since the occurrence, and is in a critical condition.

inhuman act is supposed to have been re-
venge for information that Frederick had
given of some boys who had recently rob-
bed a neighbor's spring house.

One arrest has been made, - and after a
partial hearing before Squire Frailey the
accused was held for a hearing on Wednes-
day next.

Mr. Jefferson Davis at a Banquet

At a banquet on Thursday night, at which General Hood, ex-President Davis and other gentlemen were present, Gen. H. proposed the health of Mr. Davis, which was drunk in most respectful

compliment to the fidelity and fearlessness of Gen. Hood, who he said, would stand upon his crutches to the last, defending home interests, and contending for that he believed to be right.

N. O. Picayune.

"There is an old story of a man whose wife had a horror of dogs, and teased him long to kill or dispose of his mastiff. One day he astonished and delighted her by announcing that he had sold his dog for

enjoy the surprise before he added that he had taken pay in two pups at twenty-five dollars apiece. Some people may think that he would have been no better off had he valued his dog at a hundred dollars and called his pups each fifty; but certainly his credit would have been higher.

The Ohio Cultivator says the following receipt is worth a thousand dollars to every housekeeper: Take one pound of sal soda and a half pound of unslacked lime, and

minutes; let it stand until cool; then drain off and put in a jug or jar; soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are well through, then wring them, and rub with plenty of soap, and with water add one teacupful of the washing fluid; boil half an hour or more, rinse, and your clothes will look better than the old man of war.

ing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable receipt, and every poor, tired woman should try it.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1909.

Population.

From a carefully prepared table in the Charleston News of the official census for nine counties of South Carolina we see that the white population of those counties has increased just twenty-two, and there has been a decrease of one thousand nine hundred and forty blacks. This includes the four years of war when the mortality among the whites was very large.—Doubtless up to the close of the war there had been a considerable increase of the colored population, and the decrease since its close is much greater than these figures indicate.

As it, that there is a plan on foot to endeavor to induce the Central Georgia Railroad to unite with the Savannah and Charleston Railroad in a short line of sixty-six miles, from "Millen," on the central, to "Union Crossing," on the Savannah Road, with the view of creating a diversion of the Southwestern passenger travel, now going North by upper lines, to this great seaboard route. The distances are as follows: From Macon, Georgia, via Millen, Union Crossing, Charleston, Florence and Wilmington, to Weldon, is 608 miles, while from Macon, via Augusta, Columbia and Charlotte, to Weldon, is 758 miles—the new line having an advantage of 150 miles or eight hours in time.

Immigration.

Elsewhere Mr. HENRY NUTT, the General Agent of the North Carolina Immigration Association, announces his readiness to supply labor at short notice. We commend the dispatch with which Mr. NUTT labored to make this announcement so early after his appointment. It means business, and it argues well for the success of the enterprise which he has in charge.

We hope our agriculturalists will think over this matter seriously and come to the Fair prepared to give in their orders. We trust this is the beginning of a permanent and successful system of immigration, for upon its ultimate success depends in a great measure the prosperity of our section and State.

Cape Fear Agricultural Fair.

Wilmington will be full for once if never before. From present indications there will be the largest gathering here that has been known since the Red men were driven from the banks of the Cape Fear.

People are coming from all directions and specimens for exhibition from our own Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants (for our mechanics should remember that this is a Mechanical as well as an Agricultural Fair) and from abroad in great abundance. Fine stock and fine machinery from the Raleigh, Richmond, Baltimore and Columbia Fairs, may be expected—much will certainly be sent here, Plantation Engines, Reapers and Plowers, Sewing Machines, Tea Pickers and Cotton Pickers, driven by power, &c., &c., &c.

All our citizens should provide for finding out who will entertain visitors for pay. Every house must take as many as possible. If ten thousand people visit the Fair the Hotels cannot supply one-fourth with lodgings, but our people can and will take charge of and provide for them.

All this week must be devoted to this work.

Provision dealers have you provided the necessary food? If not do it at once. The Executive Committee has done its duty in fitting up the Grounds and erecting buildings, building roads, &c., &c.

Now, citizens of Wilmington, one and all, make it your duty to help feed and lodge these people. They expect to pay reasonable rates and no one wants more. But none must go away disappointed and say we were indifferent to their comfort.

This is the first Fair ever held by the Cape Fear people. Let it be worthy of the people.

Through the kindness of Colonel Barron, the splendid band of the 8th United States Infantry, composed of twenty-two musicians, and one of the best in the Union, will be in attendance.

The Executive Committee will leave nothing undone to make the Fair a complete success. Our citizens can and must aid them. Let us all unite to establish at once the success of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

Gold and Silver Again.

Some commotion has been created in Washington City over a well authenticated report that Secretary BOWNE is maturing a scheme for the return to specie payments by the first of January next. The precise mode which he will adopt to bring about that result is not clear. No person appears to know whether it will be by retiring three per cents or some other way.

A Washington City correspondent of the New York World says that the fact being apparent that the Supreme Court will, before many months, decide that the legal tender act is unconstitutional, the Government is anxious to anticipate the results by securing the return to specie payment before the decision is given to the public.

It is already known that Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who is the reputed author of the legal tender act, has already publicly declared that the Legal Tender act was only intended to apply during the war, enacted to aid the Government in an emergency, and that it is clearly unconstitutional in time of peace. In short, that the only power which Congress had to pass such a law was under the assumed war powers of the Constitution. This opinion, coming from the framer of that law must, of necessity, have its effect upon the Supreme Court, if, in fact, it does not foreshadow the decision of that court. This adds to the interest which is taken in the reported movements of Secretary BOWNE.

It is privately given out by those who have an insight to matters in the Treasury Department, that the Secretary of the

Treasury is determined to anticipate this decision, and thus obviate any adverse results to the business interests of the country which might result from such a decision. It is likewise stated that Mr. BOWNE believes that the time is near at hand, when specie payments can be resumed without any serious embarrassment to the country. The reasons given for his belief in this respect, are that the banks of your city have now a larger surplus of gold than at any other time for some years, and that this surplus is likely to be double the present sum by the first of January. Gold is now a drug on their hands, which by a return to specie payments, can be used as currency, and in the regular and legitimate dealings of the country, instead of for speculative purposes. Again, the large cotton crop will increase our exports beyond the figures which they have reached since the commencement of the war, and thus turn the balance of trade in our favor, not only stopping the export of gold, but causing a shipment of the precious metals to this country from abroad.

The destruction produced by the war in the South left that section in a destitute condition, but last year's crop of cotton was sufficient to get the Southern people out of debt, which, with their rigid system of economy, finds them in a position that the present crop is nearly all profits. The receipts from this year's crop will add so much direct wealth to the country. Inasmuch as the greater portion of this year's crop will be absorbed abroad, it will in return bring to this country an amount of gold in excess of anything which has taken place since 1859 or 1860. This adds to the feasibility of the scheme which, it is said, Mr. BOWNE contemplates declaring in favor of specie payments. He has on hand in the Treasury Department about one hundred millions of dollars in gold, now, in addition to that which is held by the banks and will be brought to this country in return for cotton.

One thing is certain—the opinion is quite prevalent here that the return to specie payments by New Year's Day is in every particular feasible. The current gossip at the same time is that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to take advantage of the circumstances and give the country the benefit of a specie circulation.

The New York Election.

The New York election is more important in its results upon the future politics of that State and the entire Union than any which has been held since the war. It is not to be judged of merely by the arithmetical result. NELSON's majority of twenty thousand and upwards over his Radical competitor, General STERN, or the simple fact that both branches of the Legislature are Democratic but meagerly express the extent and influence of the result. For the first time in seventeen years the Democrats will be in full possession of the Empire State. In the great political revolution of 1852, in which the old Whig party received its final and overwhelming defeat, the Democrats secured the control of that State. Twice since they have secured the Governorship—SEYMOUR in 1862 and HOFFMAN in 1868. But either one or both Houses of the Assembly were against them.

During these seventeen years of ascendancy in the control of the State government, especially during the bitter and proscription years of the war, the Radical party has devoted much of its legislation to cripple and weaken the Democratic party. The most odious and unjust registry laws and abrogations of local governments, intended to reduce Democratic majorities in the certain portions of the State have characterized the reign of the Radical party, and have been so far successful as to prevent a political revolution which has been culminating for several years.

The sweeping Democratic majority of last week enables that party to repeal those oppressive statutes which have been passed under the Radical regime. The excise law, the registry law, the Metropolitan Police system, and the various Corporation and Immigration Boards will, of course, be repealed. All were passed to create offices for party favorites, over Democratic constituencies. The control of local affairs will be given back to the tax-payers: local self-governments will be restored to the large cities. In a word, there will be a general upturning and reconstruction of the State and local governments.

A wise and constitutional use of the power which this election has given to the New York Democracy will not only secure its long continued ascendancy in that State, but will exert an influence upon the party throughout the United States, and furnish the solid foundation for the future success of the National Democratic party. A model of good government in that great State would be in such contrast with our General and State governments that its influence would rapidly extend to other States. A tax-ridden and oppressed people would throw off the yoke of party tyranny, and unite with the people of New York in restoring to the country the safeguards of the Constitution. Let the New York Democracy rise to the height of their present opportunity and realize the paramount duties which their victory imposes upon them, and we look for a revolution throughout the United States as unparalleled in the politics of the country as it will be beneficial to its true welfare.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association Fair.
The appropriation by our city authorities of Five Thousand Dollars in the Bonds of the city for the benefit of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association is a substantial evidence of the interest felt in the success of the Association by our citizens. This, in connection with the very liberal aid extended by a portion of our business men, has enabled the Executive Committee to prepare the Grounds for a Fair next week. A debt has been contracted, and we hope those of our citizens who have not yet been called upon, will, when they are, materially aid in liquidating this indebtedness. We cannot believe that any will hold back where all are equally interested and will be equally benefited.

We are glad to know that our people

are beginning in earnest to prepare for the entertainment of the vast crowds which will be in attendance. A Committee from the Chamber of Commerce will co-operate with a Committee upon the part of the Executive Committee to see who will entertain and how many can be accommodated. Every exertion will be made to make all visitors comfortable. Let none hesitate to come from a fear of a want of accommodations. Wilmington will prove equal to the occasion.

North Carolina Railroad.

President Smith has issued the following order to Agents of his road:

Office N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Company Shops, Nov. 24, 1909.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Sell to persons attending the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, opening in Wilmington on the 15th November, return tickets to Goldboro for one first class fare. All articles intended for actual exhibition will be shipped to Goldboro free of charge, also returned to original point of shipment free of charge, on presentation of certificate to our Agent at Goldboro, from the Secretary of the Association, stating that such articles were for exhibition and have not been changed over. Agents will be on the alert to detect fraud.

W. A. SMITH, President.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

There is nothing in which the people are more justly interested than the condition of our Railroads. They are good thermometers of the condition of the people themselves. We make the following extended extract from the Report of President BARNUM to the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at the meeting yesterday. A full report of the proceedings is published elsewhere. We will make full extracts from Colonel BARNUM's Report to-morrow:

The history of the road shows a regular and gradual increase of receipts, and with the construction of new roads, now building, and the development of the country, receipts must increase in a greater ratio.

The new iron bridges across the Cape Fear rivers have been completed, and with their connections, cost about a half million of dollars. The three roads—the Wilmington and Weldon, Wilmington and Manchester, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford—have a rail connection instead of steam ferry boats, and each of them can now run their trains into the city.

They save about one hour in time and greatly facilitate the transfer of passengers and freights. The interest on the cost is less than the expense of maintaining the two ferry boats. If they were not to add to the receipts of the road, they diminish the expenses and disburse with two ferry boats that have always been objectionable to travelers, shorten the time, and add to the comfort of the line. Beyond all doubt these bridges will increase the through business.

Complaints are made about the difference in the charges on local and through freights. Those who live on the line of the road, and pay local freight, usually enjoy greater advantages than those who live at a distance, and pay through rates. In many instances the road has quadrupled the value of the land on which they have contributed anything to building it.

They can travel and freight cheaper than those who have not railroad facilities. They find no better or cheaper route to market, as proven by the fact that they continue to use it in the face of their complaints.

At least 10,000 bales of cotton have been sent to the early markets, that would now be on the plantations but for the road, which has been sold at an average of \$10 per bale more than it would now command, giving \$100,000 net, which is more than 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, while the Stockholders get no dividends; and yet most of these parties took no stock in building the road.

Just as well demand the use of money at reduced rates of interest as the use of railroad property on such terms as are not remunerative. Those who live along the line and have greater advantages ought to pay more than those who have less advantages. There are many goods, in which the timber of adjacent lands has sold for much more than similar lands in less favored localities. Where lands are to be cleared, the wood is matter of profit, rather than hindrance.

It is often said the local is too high, or the through is too low. Persons having anything for sale always get the best price they can, while those who buy do so as cheap as they can. If a mechanic or laborer wants work, the first inquiry is, where can he get the best price. If a farmer has corn, cotton or pork to sell, he always seeks the best market, and where he has supplies to buy seeks the cheapest. So in getting to market, he always takes the cheapest route he can find, whether it be railroad, dirtroad, or water. If a car is sent from Petersburg to Wilmington loaded with tobacco, it had better be filled with rosin or turpentine at half rates, than go back empty, otherwise, the owner must be added to the price of his freight for returning the car, which it takes the mileage of empty cars is greater than through traffic; for the through business is usually gotten up to prevent returning cars empty.

With the same engine the cost is very little in the difference between a half and a full train.

A farmer sends his cotton to New York, via Wilmington, or Portsmouth, and the car runs empty one way, he will certainly have the cost added to his bill; hence it is, if through freight can be had at rates high enough to pay the expense of returning cars it is so much saved to him.

Local freights are usually carried short distances, which are more expensive than long distances, and often consume time in loading and unloading the same car at different stations. It costs the same "to fire up, or load, or unload for ten miles as a hundred. A through train can make a trip over the entire road in a day, while a local train, after stopping at the stations will require two days; yet, it is insisted that the same must be charged for the two days work as one.

If half the seats of a passenger train are unoccupied, better fill them at half rates than to go empty; for unless our running expenses are paid, the road will soon stop running.

The capital stock of the road draws the same interest, whether the road is worked or not worked, the chief difference being the wear and tear. In the main, railroads must look to their local business for support.

Roads that do a large business can work for less profit than those that do a small business, just as merchant who sell a large amount of goods can sell cheaper than one that sells a small amount.

If there had been some law to make persons pay for the benefits they receive from railroads, to which they do not subscribe, they could have been built for cash, and would cost less, which would have enabled them to make profits on cheaper freights.

During the year, the price of travel was reduced—the number of passengers increased, while the receipts of the road diminished. What will be the result another year remains to be seen.

If there are only 50,000 bales of cotton to go to market, it will be difficult to prove that a reduction of the freight from \$1.50 to \$1 will give more freight or more mon-

ey. If there is only a certain amount of supply, it is difficult to see how the reduction of the rates of transportation will increase the receipts.

In heavy products or manufactures, where the cost of transportation forms a large part of the market value, it is clear that the reduction of freight would make an increase of profit and stimulate production. Where the freight has but little to do with the market value, a reduction of freight can have but little effect in increasing production. In such articles as lumber, shingles and naval stores, where the bulk is great and the value according to bulk and weight, a small reduction of freights must stimulate production, because it will materially affect the profits.

It may be taken as a safe rule that where the cost of transportation is but a small part of its cost, any reduction of present rates will only serve to diminish receipts. Indeed it begins to look like the receipts would be larger if the freights were increased on some articles.

The property of the State and of individuals along the lines of railroads have been very much increased in value by their construction; but the original stockholders have not had very profitable investments. Yet all the other roads, as the country increased in wealth and population, were paying dividends before the late war.

The charter of the Company has a provision permitting the building of branches with separate capital stock. The most of the roads have been built on too large and expensive a scale for the business to be done.

There are several points along the line of the road at which light surface branches properly built for cash, and well managed, would pay the stockholders and be of advantage to the country.

From the reports submitted it will appear that there has been a slight decrease of the debt, while there has been an increase of the value of the property.

While it would be highly gratifying to the officers of the Company to announce their readiness to declare dividends, they are compelled to say the interest of the road requires the application of another year's earnings to the work of reconstruction.

A BIG SCARE—THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE "CUBA" REVIVED, THOUGH NOT GENERALLY PARTICIPATED IN.—A rumor was current to some extent on our streets yesterday afternoon, and we have definite assurance of its accuracy to a material extent, which concerned the steamship Cuba, now under seizure here by the Government, and a startling and daring feat which set the nerves of Government officers all ajar, but which, unfortunately, originated in their own fertile imaginations. It seems that the fact that Mr. Valiente, the Paymaster, and Capt. Ingraham, Commander of Marines, being the only two Cuban officers left here has excited considerable suspicion. Mr. Valiente left for New York last night, and why Capt. Ingraham remains is his own business.—But the zealous and patriotic Government officers are ever on the alert, oh yes, and it is their business, and they discovered a mare's nest.

Two gentlemen from Baltimore were in the city yesterday and desired to visit the Cuba. A young friend, a resident here, offered to accompany them, and introduced the gentlemen to Capt. Ingraham, who promised to form one of the party. Having learned that no written order would be required to visit the vessel, the gentlemen took a small boat and proceeded alongside. They were at first halted and not permitted by the officials in charge to come on board without written permission. Capt. Ingraham was in citizen's dress.—Finally U. S. Marshal Carrow arrived alongside and was particularly in asking the names of the whole party. They were permitted to go on board, but observed that at every turn they were followed and watched.

The gentlemen quietly returned ashore after the visitors had gratified their curiosity. An hour or two later Capt. Ingraham heard that a telegram had been received from Washington ordering the arrest of himself and the other Cuban officer here (Mr. Valiente), in connection with the following remarkable story of a big scare was related: It had been reported to Washington that these two Cuban officers remained behind here for a secret expedition; that a Cuban vessel lay off our bar; that the Cuba was to be seized last night and towed out by a tug, and that the two gentlemen from Baltimore were Cuban officers in disguise, here expressly to participate in the expedition. Some little time later Capt. Ingraham was approached by Marshal Carrow, who told him that if such an attempt was anticipated he had orders to sink the vessel where she lay, and stated that if he (Capt. Ingraham) attempted to leave the hotel he would be arrested. Changing his citizen's dress for his uniform, Capt. Ingraham left the hotel, after commenting rather warmly on Mr. Carrow's patriotism (?) in enforcing the neutrality laws, and has not since been approached by any officer. The gentlemen from Baltimore were said to fit a description given, but they have not been troubled. We regret that they should receive such a false impression of Wilmington and its courtesy to strangers. The resident of this city, who was of the party, was not troubled, his well-known character protecting him, it is said.

Really, this is the biggest scare we have had exhibited for our amusement lately. What a network of suspicious circumstances! How vigilant our Government officers here, and how fertile their imagination! Why, one would really think there was some money at stake, the way reports are transmitted over the wires!

A RAILWAY TO THE SOUND AND ALONG THE COAST.—Information has reached our ears that several enterprising gentlemen of this city and vicinity have in contemplation the construction of a railroad from this city to Wrightsville, continuing out to New River. A bill will be presented to the next Legislature for passage, and if a charter is obtained, as it is in all probability, the enterprise will then receive definite assurance of success. We have long needed a railway to our adjacent sounds and along the coast. The Wilmington and Seaside Railway Company have been too slow in executing a move in this quarter, and the new plan promises to secure to us that which we so greatly desire.

SEMI-ACCIDENT—A WOMAN AND AN INFANT ALMOST BURNED TO DEATH.—An accident occurred on Myrtle Grove Sound near this city Monday morning which came very near causing the death of a mother and infant. While Mrs. Catharine Brooks, the wife of Mr. Sam'l Brooks of this city, was preparing to start from the residence of Mrs. Williams, her mother, for Wilmington about 8 o'clock, she was attacked by a fit of epilepsy, to which she is subject, and with an infant about eighteen months old in her arms, fell into the fire.

Mrs. Williams was in the yard at the time and, hearing the screams of the infant, ran into the house and pulled her daughter and child out of the fire, but not until both had sustained serious injury. Mrs. Brooks' face was terribly burned, so much so, in fact, that both eyes were closed so that she could not see in the least, the whole side of her face parched and her mouth so badly burned as to prevent her closing it. The infant sustained but slight damage. The patients were both brought to the city and placed under the care of Dr. W. E. Freeman. Mrs. Brooks' injuries are regarded very serious, though there is a slight possibility of her recovery. Her sufferings are intense, and death would seem but the messenger of relief.

Proceedings of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The stockholders met in the Court House in this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Hon. R. R. Bridges, President of the Company, the meeting was called to order by the appointment of Mr. S. D. Wallace as Chairman.

Mr. J. W. Thompson and Major J. A. Engelhard were chosen Secretaries.

The Secretaries, together with P. Murphy, Esq., were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented.

After due labor the committee reported the following representation of shares:

In Person.....1,131 Shares.
By Proxy.....8,304 "

Total.....9,435 Shares.

A majority of the capital stock being thus represented, the meeting was declared regularly organized, and prepared to proceed to business.

On motion of P. Murphy, Esq., the reading of the reports of the President and Directors and other officers was dispensed with.

Mr. C. H. Brogden moved the appointment of a committee of three, to whom shall be referred the reports of the officers. Carried, and Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Mr. Crook, Esq., and Governor H. T. Clark appointed as this committee.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, a recess was taken until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 3 o'clock.

Dr. A. J. DeRosset from the Committee appointed at the morning session reported on behalf of that committee, as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the President and Directors, with the accompanying documents, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave respectfully to present the following

REPORT.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Road gives evidence of the general good management of the road, and that the regular and increased receipts, together with the encouraging prospect of still larger business from the completion of the great work of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, now in progress, afford reasonable ground for hope that the stockholders will soon be deriving regular profits on their investment.

The subject of reduction of local fares and freight rates has been given much attention, and the committee notice with regret that the experiments which have been made with the view of satisfying the wishes of patrons of the road all this summer, and which have been successfully, and that while 8,000 more way-travelers have been transported during the past year than the year previous, about 200,000 tons of freight have been realized by the Company from that source. The committee, however, are not disposed to recommend an abandonment of the policy of the system which has been adopted, but think the experiment should be continued until it is fully demonstrated that the rates should be again increased.

The public can hardly be supposed to be so unreasonable as to desire the stockholders to manage their property without some profit—but every effort should be made to convince them that there is no intention on the part of the Company to take undue advantage of the monopoly which it enjoys in this city and vicinity, and that full and respectful consideration will always be given to every reasonable complaint of those from whom the income of the road is derived. In connection with this matter the Committee recommend that the Board of Directors shall present to the stockholders at their next annual meeting showing the comparative charges made by other Railroads in this and adjoining States—the difference between their through and local rates, and their receipts calculated on the basis of policy which the experience of other Companies has led them to pursue.

With regard to the branch road, to which reference has been made in the reports, the committee are of opinion that while every encouragement should be given to the management of the affairs of the Company in all of its branches; and in view of the fact that no large outlay has been reported as immediately necessary in the way of permanent improvement, they respectfully suggest that such improvements be carried on more gradually than the Board seems to be contemplating, so that a reasonable portion of the profits of the Company during the current year may be appropriated to dividends to the stockholders.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. DeRosset,
H. T. Clark,
M. Crook.

Committee.

The report of the committee was, on motion, received and adopted.

On motion of M. Cronly, Esq., an election for President for the ensuing year was entered into.

Messrs. Alfred Martin and M. Cronly were appointed tellers.

Mr. Murphy reported in regard to building a branch road from Warsaw to Clinton, that the people there were somewhat indifferent as to the plan. He suggested, however, the construction of a branch road from Magnolia to Fayetteville, and from Magnolia to Onslow county. Whether or not the matter was practicable, he was unprepared to say, but simply threw out the suggestion.

A ballot being taken, Hon. R. R. Bridges was declared to be elected President of this Company for the ensuing year, having received the whole number of votes cast—9,334.

An election for Directors was proposed. Governor Clark asked whether the stockholders had the right to elect ten Directors, and whether, since the State had sold

its stock, the right to elect the three Directors usually appointed by the State fell to the purchasers of the stock.

The original charter was here read by the Secretary, where it is given to the proprietors of the stock the right to elect ten Directors.

The matter being thus settled, the election for ten Directors was ordered.

Dr. DeRosset moved that the next annual meeting be held in the city of Wilmington on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November next. Carried.

Dr. DeRosset here urged that every facility should be afforded to the construction of surface railroads branching off from this Company; and thought that the Stockholders ought to take some initiatory steps towards this end; therefore he offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to confer with such persons as are interested in the construction of any of the proposed branches in connection with the Road of this Company, and to encourage subscriptions in money, materials, or land, for such branches; and that they shall pledge the Company to furnish necessary rolling stock for any branch road whenever a sufficient amount of the work may be completed.

The vote for Directors being counted it was reported as follows. The ten gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes are, of course, elected. There were 10,214 votes cast, 5,107 being necessary to a choice:

A. J. DeRosset	9,561
A. J. DeRosset	9,561
W. T. Waller	9,459
Geo. H. Brogden	9,357
Geo. H. Brogden	9,357
C. H. Brogden	9,214
S. M. Shoemaker	8,963
W. H. Holden	8,868
W. H. Holden	8,868
R. D. Wallace	1,167
A. H. Vanhook	1,075
A. H. Vanhook	1,075
R. Murphy	700
R. Murphy	700
J. C. Parley	473
H. T. Clark	473
G. A. Engelhard	104
W. L. Smith	104
Seattering	175

On motion of Maj. J. A. Engelhard the subject of free travel was referred to the Board of Directors.

Messrs. J. W. Thompson, W. L. Smith and Don MacRae, were appointed at committee to verify proxies of the next annual meeting.

The salaries of the President and Treasurer were, on motion of Maj. Engelhard, made the same as last year.

Mr. George Harrison moved that the same Auditing Committee as last year—Messrs. P. Murphy, G. W. Collier and Zeno H. Greene be reappointed.

Dr. DeRosset moved to lay this motion on the table. Lost; and original motion carried.

On motion of Mr. M. Cronly the Superintendent of the Company and the Secretaries of the meeting were appointed a committee to prepare the proceedings for publication.

Thanks were returned to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting then adjourned sine die.

Daily Journal 11th.

From the New York World.

Exit Blondes—Brunettes the Fashionable Rage.

It is estimated that the blondes are not to have all their own way this winter as they have had for several years past. The brunettes, instead of dying their hair a dingy yellow, and daubing their skins until their complexion looked like raw starch, have wisely determined to stick to their own brilliant and natural attractions, and fight it out upon that line. They have recovered the their natural color, and succeeded in producing a hideous sort of general resemblance to the blondes, who were thus left masters of the field, superior to competition of rivalry.

This supremacy received a great blow, however, a few weeks ago, at a grand wedding which was considered as inaugurating the fashionable season. The beautiful bride, though not strictly a brunette, was not at all a blonde, but the four bridesmaids, all exceedingly lovely, were all decided brunettes, and wore in their dark tresses only the scarlet flowers of the sweet-scented geranium. Their dresses were triumphs of art and taste. They consisted of white tulle, *Entartonne*, trimmed with white satin paniers. The bouquets of scarlet flowers were placed on the left side of the bodice.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—His Honor, G. W. Brooks, U. S. District Judge, on the 3d instant, at Wilmington, N. C., discharged the following bankrupts, whose cases were referred to W. A. Guthrie, Register for 3d District, N. C.:

Cumberland County.—David Anderson, Hector McNeill, Wright Huskie, Jesse L. Bryan, Isaac Robeson, John P. Smith, Daniel McNeill, Henry B. Howell, James A. Bozler, Eli T. Regan, Wm. J. Brown, Angus D. Brown, John B. Carter, James A. McNeill, Robert M. Fields, Peter L. Smith, (firm of Fields & Smith), Wm. Patterson, Archibald D. McNeill, Daniel M. McNeill, Sol P. McNeill.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov, 3, 1889. 32-1wd-Stw
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Jefferson Davis.
The telegraph has informed us that Mr. Davis has reached his home in Mississippi, where, we understand, it is his intention to remain among his friends for the balance of his life. That politicians may not be misled, the *Picayune* asserts that Mr. Davis will not and cannot, under any possible circumstance, be induced to enter into the politics of the day, or accept any position in public life. As to this he is content to be of the past; as to works of material usefulness, he desires to be of the present.

The Fairground Exhibition.
We are glad to be able to state that letters are being received daily by the proper officers making inquiries in regard to the exhibition of articles and stock at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. The prospect for a good exhibition of articles is most flattering and the attendance will be very large. Our immediate people are beginning to manifest great interest in its success and will contribute very much thereto, and from distant States applications are on file for space to exhibit articles.

During the week, too, ample provisions will be made for the amusement of visitors, both at the Fair Grounds and the City. Ford will open the Theatre with a fine company, and the Tremaine Brothers will give concerts at night, and make exhibition of their musical instruments during the day at the Association's Hall.

We are much encouraged by the flattering prospect and look forward with much faith in a crowning success at our First Annual Fair.

The State Credit.

The people of North Carolina thus early begin to feel the loss of the credit of the State. Already our system of internal improvements, to foster which the new debt was previously created, begins to feel the paralysis of an impaired State credit, and the disease, unless checked, will rapidly extend to all public and private business transactions. Once tarnish the good name of North Carolina, and its shadow will darken every business enterprise throughout the State.

Colonel WILLIAM JOHNSTON, President of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, to aid which corporation two millions of dollars of the bonds of the State were issued, has suspended operations upon that road, as we learn from the *Charlotte Observer*, on account of the depressed condition of the bonds. He says: "With the bonds of the State selling at forty cents on the dollar, it appeared unwise and impolitic to press the market with them and add still further to the depression of the almost exhausted credit."

Acting upon the same principle, President SLOAN, of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, has actually declined to receive the appropriations of the State in aid of that road, and its progress towards completion is limited to the receipts of the Road itself. The stockholders of the Road made many sacrifices in accepting the amendments to the charter, but from present appearances it would seem that the benefits are remote.

We would here call attention to the fact that notwithstanding the prudence of Presidents JOHNSTON and SLOAN, many of the bonds of the State have been thrown upon the market regardless of their depreciated value. By an observation of the sales upon the New York Stock Board for several months past it is shown that North Carolina bonds have become the great speculative bonds of the Board. More exchange hands each day than those of any other State, amounting almost or quite to the total of all the States. Seldom a day goes by that one hundred thousand dollars of North Carolina bonds are not sold. This is in addition to private transactions by regular brokers, and those peddled about the streets of the city.

These evils call for immediate remedy, or the credit of the State will sink lower and lower in the financial scale. Something more than mere promises to meet the interest promptly, which we hope will be more faithfully kept than former similar promises of the Governor, is required to uphold the sinking credit of the State. Honest and capable men must be placed in charge of our finances and railroads, and must represent North Carolina at the financial headquarters. Our State government expenses must be materially reduced and the taxes confined to the constitutional limit and brought within the means of the people to meet. Speculators and swindlers and gamblers and thieves and ignoramus must not continue to hold the important monetary positions of the State and control, for individual purposes, the rise or a fall of our bonds. Our public men must be above suspicion.

We take it for granted that every citizen fully appreciates the true condition of the credit of the State and all are anxious to do something to promote it. The Legislature meets on the 15th of the present month, and we see nothing else which can profitably engage its attention. We know that no appeals are necessary to the good and patriotic men of that body. They will do all in their power to stop the wholesale plundering and stealing, inaugurated at the last session of the General Assembly, and which has been followed up with indefatigable assiduity since. Let us hope, if not for a reformation among the members of "the Bing," that the very worthlessness of their booty money will cause them to unite with honest men to build up the credit of the State. Unless it is done political, financial, commercial, agricultural and mechanical schemes will all be involved in a common ruin. No business can long prosper when the credit of the State is gone and its honor tarnished.

A Good Suggestion.
We hope our Cheese Manufacturers will send specimens of their excellent Cheese to the Wilmington Fair. We understand our friend, J. R. Neill, of the very superior Apple, and we hope he will attach the people of Wilmington with an exhibition of what we Mountaineers can do in

the fruit line. We feel confident there will be no Apples at the Fair superior, if equal, to those raised by our friend Neill. The people of the Eastern part of this State don't really know what injures the Mountains can do to produce, and no better time and place could be selected than at their Fair, to take a little of the starch out of them, by making an exhibition of our Fruits, Cheese and Vegetables.

We sincerely trust the suggestion of the Asheville *News* will be listened to by his mountain friends. The people of Eastern North Carolina are too much strangers to those of the West. We ought to know more of each other, and our Fairs are as much calculated to do good by introducing the people of the various sections of the State to each other as in any other way.

Our people do not know what is being done in Western North Carolina. The productions of that section are not seen in our markets. Its manufactures are unknown to us. This should not be the case, and we do not wish it to continue. By all means let us use the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to do away with this unnatural condition of affairs. Let us know each other and trade with each other.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association Fair.
In reply to numerous letters and enquiries I am daily receiving, I desire to ask all papers interested in the success of our Fair to publish the following information:

1. All persons can exhibit articles, but only Life and Annual members can compete for premiums. The payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a person a Life member, and two dollars an Annual member.
2. All articles competing for premiums must be entered at the Secretaries' office upon the Grounds, by Wednesday, 17th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m.
3. All articles intended for exhibition will be brought to Wilmington and returned after the Fair, by all the railroads and steamboats, free of charge.
4. All articles should be securely bagged, boxed or barreled, and all stock should be attended by a groom, or be sufficiently well broken to stand to the halter.
5. Everything should be plainly marked and directed to Gen. I. R. Ransom, Marshal, C. F. A. A. at Wilmington.

JOS. A. ENGELHARD,
Sec. Ex. Committee.

The great question at the present moment, says the New York *Herald*, is who shall be king? The present numerous candidates have been reduced to two—the Duke of Montpensier and the Duke of Genoa. The Duke of Montpensier, as is well known, is the fifth and youngest son of the late King Louis Philippe, of France, and husband of the only sister of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain. Montpensier, who was born in July, 1824, is in his forty-sixth year. The Duke of Genoa is nephew of the King of Italy, being the son of Victor Emmanuel's brother Ferdinand. The Duke, who was born in February, 1854, is in his sixteenth year. He was lately, and so far as we know, is now, pursuing his studies in England, under the care of Mr. Arnold, at Harrow-on-the-Hill. From all accounts the Duke of Genoa appears to be the favorite candidate with the party now dominant in Spain. Nor is it difficult to see the reason why. The Duke is so young that a practical regency would be a necessity. The young King, while his name would be used for every scheme, good, bad and indifferent, and while all his chances might be ruined before he knew what it was to rule, would for the present be no more than a royal figurehead. He might be of some use to his ambitious ministers and secretaries generally; but he could be of no use to Spain. If well advised he ought to have the courage to refuse a worthless but dangerous banishment, though named a crown.

Moderation.

We have supposed that the pacific address which Governor HOLDEN recently issued through the columns of the Raleigh *Standard* really meant what it purported. We have supposed that more moderate measures had controlled his councils than those threatened in his partisan proclamation. And we still hope such is the case, notwithstanding the continued war cry which daily rings forth from the *Standard*. If the Governor really wishes to restore peace and order and law, we cannot for the life of us see how his desires are promoted by the violent assaults which his accredited organ daily makes upon the people of Chatham and Orange. If it was desired to keep their passions aroused; if it was desired to urge on the Loyal Leaguers to the commission of those crimes which have brought about the retaliatory measures, we should by all means advise just such denunciations of one party and just such defenses of the other as find their way into the columns of that paper.

The condition of affairs in Orange and Chatham counties is too serious to be made the subject of party excitement. It ought not to be handled by politicians or political papers in the interest of either party. Law and order, life and property are in the issue. Ignorant and prejudiced slaves of the League have committed the most heinous crimes, and terrible retaliations at the hands of excited citizens have followed. Governor HOLDEN permitted prejudice and partisanship, rather than justice and statesmanship, to govern him in meeting the crisis. He undertook the punishment of the less guilty and the justification of the greater criminals in a grave State paper. He threatened one party with the strong arm of the Government, and the protection of the other followed. He was justly and severely denounced by the press and by all good men for his course, and very naturally defended by his party organs. Governor HOLDEN appreciated the danger into which his own folly had brought matters. More prudent councils prevailed. He hesitated in carrying out the bloody programme of his proclamation. The calling together of the militia, already begun, was stopped, and a peace commissioner sent instead.

The appointment of Colonel Long was attended with conciliatory declarations. It behooves good men to take advantage of this opening to reconcile matters, and not to urge them forward because it is believed that one or the other of the political parties might be benefited by extreme measures. The peace of the counties and the lives and property of its citizens and the welfare of the entire State is concerned. Party platforms must not be built upon the sites of destroyed dwellings or the graves of good citizens. The press of both parties should do everything to restore order and prevent conflicts which can only result detrimentally to both parties and to all citizens.

So long as Governor HOLDEN showed himself to be a mere partisan in handling this serious matter we were foremost and stoutest in our denunciations, but we will go more than half way to meet the Governor of the State in reconciling these difficulties and quieting these disorders. We feel for the anxieties and appreciate the dangers of those people. We fear to contemplate what may be the result of overturning those counties with undisciplined and lawless militia, white or black, under imprudent, ignorant and prejudiced officers. Those remote from the dangers should be the more careful not to complicate matters by hasty and imprudent utterances.

Governor HOLDEN can control these difficulties, if he really desires, with credit to himself and with benefit to the State. But to do so he must not continue as he has begun. He must not act upon the presumption, as urged by his accredited organ, that "peaceful citizens are being murdered or outraged." He must comprehend the situation as it really exists. Men are not being shot down or hung by bands of lawless men because they are "loyal," but because they are not rushing about the commission of their crimes, have been violently punished—have been shot and hung. Ku Klux are not rushing about the counties "killing and murdering innocent men," but a highly excited and exasperated people, alarmed for their common safety, are laying violent hands upon known culprits.

We do not applaud or justify this course, but we will not censure those people. Human nature is the same the world over, and men before this have taken the law into their own hands to meet necessities which the law itself failed to do. What we desire is, that the Governor shall deal justly, wisely and prudently in this important business. More can be done by moderation than by violence. We will uphold him in maintaining the supremacy of the law—if he does it as Governor of the State, and not as the President of the League. All good men will thank him for his honest efforts in behalf of order and peace. He will have, too, the approval of his own conscience, even if he brings down upon his head the wrath of his party caucus.

RAY AND FESTIVE ESTES—THE LITTLE BOY WHO CAME TO GRIEF.—Rumor has had it for a day or two past that L. G. Estes, the gay and festive Collector of Internal Revenue for this, the Second Collection District, was a defaulter to the amount of several thousand dollars. Yesterday the matter was officially brought to light at the U. S. District Court, Judge Brooks presiding. The grand jury returned two bills of indictment against Estes—one for embezzling public money to the amount of fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, and the other for making as Collector false returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. On motion of the District Attorney the cases were transmitted for trial to the U. S. Circuit Court to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 29th of November, and *capias* was directed to issue to said term.

For many months past Estes has been residing upon his (or his wife's) plantation in Edgecombe county, forgetful, apparently, of the business of his office, but not of the money which passed through his hands. To pursue the quiet avocation of a farmer, he resigned his seat, to which he was elevated as all carpet-baggers were and are, in the Legislature from this county. In a fatal moment, Mr. Perry, the Supervisor for North and South Carolina, appeared here and made an examination into the accounts and books of the Collector's office. From entries and correspondence it was discovered that the Collector had embezzled the public monies, and summary proceedings were taken. Estes was not here to attend to his business, but he was the responsible party to whom all returns were made. As the manipulator of Government funds, he was proceeded against, and the indictments of the grand jury have thus far been the result.

Dr. S. P. Wright, the senior Deputy Collector of the District, for some time past stationed at New Berne, has been placed in charge of the office here for the present.

The signers of Estes' bond we hear are Mrs. L. G. Estes, Jos. C. Abbott, E. R. Brink, W. H. French, and probably one or two others. How far their responsibility extends, will no doubt be ascertained by the Government, the party immediately interested now.

And this so far is the story of the little boy who came to grief, to be continued when the Circuit Court shall meet in Raleigh. Gay and festive Estes, he who was a worthy follower of Kilpatrick, a worthy representative of the carpet-bag tribe, a worthy exhibitor of their moneyed object and a worthy type of their official honesty.

Daily Journal Tid.

The Church of England.

It is reported, on alleged good authority, that a large number of clergymen of the English Established Church have signed a petition to the Ecumenical Council, praying "That, should the decision of the council be unfavorable (as the petitioners believe it not improbable it will be) to the validity of Anglican orders, the petitioners and others of their body who have entered the ministry of the English Church through religious motives should be received into the Catholic Church, ordained as priests, employed as such, and allowed, if married, to continue so until the death of their present wives, those married not to be employed as confessors."

Caution.

A. Jenkins of the Paris Press writes:—"The Prince de Metternich is to retire from society for a little while, and is buying lots of edgings, insertions, mailings, and so on, which he is making up into little garments too large for a doll and too small for herself."

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Georgia's Things at Augusta.—Business Improvement. Hotel Maj. Wilson. Tom Settle in an Artists' Studio. Fireman's Parade. "Jed." Davis. The Press, &c.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 30, 1899.

Dear Journal:—This place was reached by your correspondent night-before-last, and he has, since his arrival, had some opportunity to look around him and observe the changes that have occurred in the last decade. That Augusta is greatly improved, I cannot too hesitatingly assert; although I think I can perceive alterations that contribute in no small degree to add to its external beauties. The residences on Green street—always famous for their handsome exterior—look just as they looked in 1857. Perhaps they are not so beautiful as they then seemed, for the chilling finger of frost has touched the leaves on the trees, and the defacing hand of time has lain its weight upon the substantial structures. The business streets are not more crowded with energetic citizens playing their vocations, and the art of enterprise is not greater; but, nevertheless, stone and brick fronts are being replaced with iron and glass, and the dashing display reminds the idler that sensation is upon the rampage, contesting the progress or, if not, acting as a zealous ally.

The hotels of Augusta are no better than those of Wilmington, but I think rank with the very evenly. "The Globe" gives the wayfarer an old Virginia welcome, and is presided over by an old Virginia gentleman—Mr. Hewitt. "The Planters" is larger than the "Purcell" of your city, but has no advantage over it, notwithstanding the fact that the "City Hotel" center is on hand with his genial smile and an eye on the watch to North Carolinians. At this last mentioned establishment I met a gentleman in whose behalf the sympathies of the people of your State were once deeply aroused. I refer to Maj. Wilson, who was arrested and incarcerated by military authority at the end of the war for collecting and sending deserters under the orders of General Lee.

Tom Settle—now unworthily wearing the ermine—was Solicitor at the time, and exhausted the devilish inventions of his cruel malice to bring punishment upon the meritorious soldier thrown into his power by the unfortunate issue of the war. Maj. Wilson, who was a man of the highest character, was assigned to employ to secure his judicial murder, and now lives to watch and wait for the reckoning that will surely come.

"For Time at last makes all things even,
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
That could evade the just reward."
The patient search, the vigil long,
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

Maj. Wilson is an Augusta merchant and is doing handsomely—his business being the sale and purchase of Virginia and North Carolina tobacco. He is a member of the Broad Street firm, Osley, Wilson & Co.

While in Augusta, I had an opportunity of visiting the private studio of that accomplished artist and gentleman, John W. Wightman, Esq., a son of the late Wm. Wightman, of Charleston, S. C., himself an artist and a poet, whose works, not only in the brush but with the pen, were invariably characterized by the true essence of genius. Mr. Wightman has inherited the endowments of his father, and his collection of paintings comprise many that to my eye—an uneducated eye, I will confess—are full of beauties and excellence.

How so lovely an interior, with its people, so liberal in their patronage of the fine arts generally, have not done more to encourage the art of painting! The "thing of beauty," said poor Keats, "is a joy forever," and if this be true it would seem that no man with a spark of poetry in his soul could contemplate the languishing of so lovely an interior, with its people, so liberal in their patronage of the fine arts generally, have not done more to encourage the art of painting! The "thing of beauty," said poor Keats, "is a joy forever," and if this be true it would seem that no man with a spark of poetry in his soul could contemplate the languishing of so lovely an interior, with its people, so liberal in their patronage of the fine arts generally, have not done more to encourage the art of painting! 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